

GEN. MILES TALKS.

A Full and Free Expression of His Views.

RECENT MILITARY CHANGES.

Very Pronounced Ideas on Coast Defenses - Immediate Action Imperatively Demanded - A National Necessity.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, recently transferred from the command of the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, stopped over for a day or two at Portland, Ore., on his way East, and when in that city was interviewed at length by a reporter of the Oregonian, which interview was published on the morning of September 6th.

In regard to the recent changes in the several military divisions, and his own transfer, Gen. Miles was asked to explain the situation thoroughly, and in reply to questions, said:

My transfer from San Francisco to Chicago is incident to the death of General Crook, which left a vacancy in the senior command of the division of the Missouri, ranking next in the order of promotion, was assigned to this command. By this time a vacancy was made in the division of the Missouri and General Gibbon, who was then senior officer, on the coast, took my place in San Francisco. The department of the Columbia will remain a distinct and separate organization as it always has been, though still a part of the division of the Pacific.

Who will succeed General Gibbon? Well, that is a question of speculation. Yes, General Brooks, who at present is in command of the department of the Pacific, has been spoken of in connection with this post. He may be transferred to Vancouver and he may not. All it lays with the War Department what the change will be.

The Division of the Pacific, of which I take leave now, includes the department of the Pacific, the department of the Columbia, and the department of Arizona. It numbers about 6000 troops. The Division of the Missouri, of which I now assume command, embraces the department of Dakota, the department of the Plate, which at one time was detached from this command, and the department of the Columbia. Accordingly, it is stronger than the Division of the Pacific, for at present it numbers about 7000 troops.

General Miles also gave his views on the necessity of more complete coast defenses at considerable length. The General has been a consistent advocate of coast defenses, and his ideas on the subject are very pronounced. Among other things, he said:

My ideas on coast defenses were set forth in full in my last annual report. They also found expression in my testimony before the Senate Committee on Coast Defense of which Senator Doolittle is chairman. I then described by the real condition of affairs and in particular the Pacific coast. What was said in regard to the coast should go as to the Atlantic coast. The fact of the matter is our country is practically at the mercy of every other country that possesses a modern navy. It is not a desirable position to be in, any more than it is for a merchantman to go to sea subject to the plunderings of pirates, through a neglect to protect them with look and key.

What few fortifications we have are thirty years behind the age, and are of as much value for actual service as the bow and shotgun are against the modern rifle. If other nations used modern weapons of war they would consider the United States to use the same or subject the country to severe and plunder. This country is too slow. The German government has re-armed its entire army during the past year and a half. Even in small arms, other countries are using rifles that are more effective than ours, and our country is behind, and of longer range. As to the larger guns, the difference is far greater - so much so that there is no comparison between the two.

Our navy is constructing a small number of guns now to arm our cruisers, that are effective as far as they go, but the guns have not been taken to equip the navy with guns of larger calibre. Senator Doolittle has taken a good deal of trouble for this matter, and if his arguments prevail it will result in much benefit to this coast. The army and navy have as yet adopted none of the more effective guns that are being used in establishing the defenses of other military and naval powers. There has been some talk of organizing a board to investigate the merits of modern guns, but no board has been organized. The project still remains in *status quo*.

As to the most favorable locations for military posts on the Pacific Coast, Gen. Miles named Puget Sound, the mouth of the Columbia River, San Francisco, San Diego, and possibly Santa Barbara and San Pedro. He thinks the fortifications already in existence are good enough, but the guns he believed to be of little use. It would cost, however, in his opinion, an annual expenditure of \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 for four years to give the Pacific coast a respectable start on a proper system of coast defenses, but it will require the labor of years to properly equip the entire coast. "There seems to be," he said, "more interest taken in the matter of coast defenses with the more general spread of information. The work will never be done, however, until the people understand the position the country is in, and the actual necessity for taking such action. As long as they are kept in ignorance and allowed to retain erroneous impressions that have long obtained lodgment in their minds nothing of any consequence in this direction can be expected."

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

A Permanent Organization Effectuated - Objects of the Association.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Horticultural Association of Southern California met in the secretary's office of the Chamber of Commerce, with President Hamilton in the chair and Secretary Kercheval present. After some discussion the temporary officers were made permanent, and it was decided to hold monthly meetings.

The object of the association is to secure more uniform action from all counties in the district, to discuss methods of using disinfectants, etc., and to secure the necessary amendments to the law under which county boards of horticultural commissioners are organized.

The association is becoming quite strong and will be able to do much good in Southern California, as something of the kind has been needed for a long time.

Stole a Bottle of Wine.

Yesterday afternoon an old man named James McFarland entered the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Main street, and while taking in the exhibit "nipped" a bottle of wine. Secretary Hendricks happened to see him and telephoned for an officer, when McFarland was arrested and locked up on a charge of petty larceny. The old man stated that he had only been in the city a short time, having come down from the San Joaquin Valley.

Lighting the City.

A meeting of the Gas and Light Committee of the Council was called to meet in the office of the Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon to draw up new plans and specifications for lighting the city. Most of the committee were on hand, together with representatives of the electric light company, but owing to the fact that President Frankendfeld of the Council

was engaged with the Police Commissioners, an adjournment was had to this morning at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

It is claimed that the lights are not evenly distributed over the city, and that some thickly settled sections are almost in total darkness, and that there should be a general overhauling of the system to adjust it to present demands.

A HARD FALL.

A Workman on Maple Avenue is Seriously Injured.

Last evening at 5:30 Al Spears, one of the workmen on the Pico-street electric road, had a narrow escape from death. He was adjusting the wires and stood on an elevated platform drawn by horses, when he struck a cross wire and, as the horses did not stop in time, the whole thing was thrown violently to the ground. Spears fell a distance of about twenty feet and was considerably bruised about the legs and body but no bones were broken. He was picked up by his companions and sent home, where his bruises were dressed. The accident occurred on Maple avenue. Spears was suffering considerable pain last night and it is believed that he was injured internally.

POLITICAL.

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN SATURDAY.

Meeting of Representative Republicans to Act with the County Committee - Torchlight Procession and Fireworks.

The Republicans are making extensive arrangements for the formal opening of the campaign in this city on Saturday evening next, when Hon. M. Ester and Hon. J. B. Reddick will be here. Hazard's Pavilion has been secured for the speaking, and there will be a torchlight procession and fireworks. Although the time is comparatively short in which to get out the full strength of the party, the occasion promises to be one of the most enthusiastic political events in the history of the county.

A meeting of representative Republicans, to act with the County Central Committee, was held in the office of Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, in the Bonebrake-Bryson block, yesterday afternoon to arrange the preliminaries and set the ball a-rolling. Among those present were Maj. George H. Bonebrake, Walter S. Moore, Hervey Lindsey, L. E. Mosher, Col. H. G. Otis, Thomas A. Lewis, H. T. Payne, J. A. Kelly, Gen. E. P. Johnson, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, Fred Eaton and N. B. Walker.

Maj. Bonebrake presided, and Walter S. Moore acted as secretary.

Committees were appointed on music and fireworks, and 500 torches were ordered at once by telegraph.

L. E. Mosher was elected grand marshal for the parade, and he has appointed Thomas A. Lewis chief of staff. Judge A. S. Brunson will be president of the meeting by appointment of the County Committee's executive body.

The secretary was instructed to send invitations at once to the clubs at Pasadena, Whittier, Santa Monica, San Pedro and all other clubs throughout the county, and in case any club is overlooked and does not receive a formal invitation, it is invited to be present without further notice, and, if possible, to bring a band that there may be plenty of music.

The Democrats are holding daily meetings, getting things in shape for their meeting on the 17th inst., and they say intend to give their candidates a great reception. Quite a crowd, it is said, will go to the Congress Convention at San Diego on Monday next, when it is said that Senator L. J. Rose will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

There will be a meeting of the delegates from Los Angeles city to the late Republican State Convention at Sacramento at the Oro Fino Club rooms on Main street, tomorrow evening for the purpose of electing a State Central Committeeman. A full attendance is desired.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward met Tuesday evening at Hendricks' Hall, Boyle Heights, and formed a Republican club. Dr. W. W. Murphy was elected president, R. B. Young vice-president, Fred H. Teale secretary, and George Ferguson treasurer. Speeches were made by E. E. Galbreth, Judge McComas and others. The club meets again Friday night at Hendricks' Hall, and proposes to make things howl in the Ninth Ward. All Republicans are invited.

The Lincoln Flambé Club organized last evening at their rooms, corner of Requena and Main streets, electing R. Check captain. After drilling they adjourned till Friday evening.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND HIGHLAND-Unsweetened Condensed Milk for Infant Feeding and general use.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS house and door Paints, P. H. MATTHEWS, corner of Second and Main streets.

HIGHLAND-Unsweetened Condensed Milk with either fresh dairy milk or water, according to directions, makes an excellent and inexpensive cream.

President Frankendfeld of the Council

THE RAILROADS.

All of the Overland Trains on Time.

FREIGHT COMING IN RAPIDLY.

The Los Angeles and Pacific Plant - The Santa Fe Bridge-Work Stopped at Santa Monica.

All of the passenger trains on both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, from the East were on time yesterday. The damage done by washouts in Arizona on the line of the Southern Pacific have been repaired and the freight trains that have been delayed during the past few days will probably be in today. There is more freight now on the road than ever before at this season of the year. East-bound freight has been rushed through, but the company has had considerable bad luck with west-bound freight on account of the washouts. The road is now thoroughly repaired, and as the rainy season is about over in Arizona, they do not anticipate any more trouble.

THE SANTA FE BRIDGE.

General Manager K. H. Wade of the Santa Fe's lines in California was seen yesterday regarding the bridge over the Los Angeles River at Buena Vista street.

"We are anxious to raise the bridge, not only for the safety of the city but also on our own account, but the city bridge just over us is in such condition that we can do nothing unless we change the location of our bridge. I have had the City Engineer down there and pointed out to him the danger as the bridges are now situated, but nothing has been done. As soon as the city bridge is repaired we will go to work on ours."

LOS ANGELES AND PACIFIC.

The electric road people who have arranged to put in a plant for the old Los Angeles and Pacific road to Santa Monica, are expected to reach this city in a few days, when they will go to work. They claim that they will have it ready for the rolling stock in 60 days after they begin work.

The people along the foothills are wild about this scheme and say they can furnish business enough to more than pay the running expenses of the road.

WINE MEN WORKED UP.

The wine men of Southern California are considerably worked up over a little trick that has been played on them by several railroad freight men, who have been giving them away to the United States revenue officers.

Under the present law the officers have no right to examine the wine men's books to see how much wine they are shipping. The officers made up their minds to get around this, so they visited the freight men and secured the figures. Why they want these figures is not known, but it has raised quite a row in railroad circles as the wine men complained at headquarters and threatened to give them to the police to some road that will not break faith with them. The matter is now being investigated by the railroad magnates and several heads may be chopped off in freight circles within the next few weeks.

NOTES.

For some reason the Southern Pacific Company has ordered work stopped on the Santa Monica wharf. They got pile drivers, material, etc., on the ground and then ordered the men to stop work indefinitely.

The Santa Monica people do not understand the move. It is possible that the company is about to gather in Redondo, the Redondo Railroad and the Rapid Transit road, as Mr. Towne has been figuring on a road from the sea to Wilson's Peak for some time past.

Division Superintendent Muir of the Southern Pacific left for San Francisco on No. 29 last night. He will be absent a week or ten days.

If business keeps increasing at the Wolfskill depot as it has during the past six months the building will have to be enlarged. As soon as President Huntington saw it he stated that it is too small for the town.

HON. J. DE BARTH SHORE.

He Discusses Water and Politics - His Future Plans.

Hon. J. de Barth Shore, who has been talked of during the past few days as a probable candidate for Congress from the Sixth District on the Democratic ticket, returned from the North yesterday and was seen by a Times reporter in the afternoon.

"A number of my friends have spoken to me on the subject," said Mr. Shore, "but I have not thought seriously of the matter. All through the San Joaquin Valley in this district the irrigation people are crazy to have me make the race, and the wine men have asked me to come out, but I have several big plans on foot, which will occupy my whole time for several years and I do not see how I can spare the time for politics. I am confident that this is a good time to make the race on the Democratic ticket and I know I could be elected, but I am too deep in business to think of it."

Mr. Shore will probably not attend the Democratic Convention at San Diego. At present he is so occupied with the Stern Water Company scheme that it will be impossible for him to think of his party. In speaking of the water plan he said:

"Within sixty days I am confident we will be at work in this city, and we will soon be ready to give the people the purest water in the State. It will be piped all the way to the city and when it reaches the houses it will be as pure as when it leaves the mountains. We have a supply sufficient to furnish the whole county, and as we intend to put in the finest plant in the United States, the people of this city will not have a chance to complain about the quality or prices. My associates and I have been working on this plan for several years and we knew what we are doing."

The Lawsons' Case Continued.

Detective A. B. Lawson and his brother Charles, who stabbed Capt. Moody, Monday night, appeared before Justice King yesterday morning, and were arraigned on a charge of assault to murder. Both the defendants were anxious for an immediate examination, but the prosecution was not ready and, after some talk, Justice King said he did not feel justified in setting the date of the examination until he was assured that the complaining witness would be able to appear, and the case was accordingly continued. The Lawsons in the meantime being out on bail.

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Vice-President and Treasurer.
MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.

Vol. XVIII..... No. 99

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

[Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.]

FOR GOVERNOR,	
Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.	
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,	
JOHN B. REDDICK..... Calaveras	
FOR STATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,	
E. G. WAITE..... Alameda	
FOR STATE TREASURER,	
J. R. McDONALD..... Stanislaus	
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,	
W. H. H. HARRISON..... San Francisco	
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,	
THEO. REICHERT..... San Francisco	
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER,	
E. P. COLGAN..... Sonoma	
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,	
W. H. BEATTY..... Sacramento	
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:	
G. H. GARDNER..... Yolo	
R. C. HARRISON..... San Francisco	
J. J. DEHAVEN. (short term). Humboldt	
L. BROWN..... San Joaquin	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,	
J. W. ANDERSON..... San Francisco	

Nominations for Congress.

AT LARGE:

J. C. CAMPBELL..... San Joaquin
BY DISTRICTS:
VI. W. W. BOWERS..... San Diego

District Nominations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT,
JAMES W. REA..... Santa Clara
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. R. HEBRON..... Monterey

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

All political advertisements, announcements, calls for meetings, etc., must be paid for in advance. This rule applies equally to the news columns and the regular advertising columns of THE TIMES.

The Methodists are in conference at Pacific Grove.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists are doing the Reclining-Bison act.

English strikers at Southampton grew unruly, and soldiers were dispatched to the scene.

At last the tariff discussion has ended and the bill has been passed in the Senate—yeas 40, nays 29.

SPEAKER REED has returned to Washington from Maine. He is now able to say, "Veni, vidi, vici" in loud and resonant tones.

The Hon. "Dick" Thompson of Indiana is an old man, but not too old to have presided over the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis yesterday.

The new Congressional apportionment bill introduced in the House yesterday provides for one Representative for each 180,000 of population, giving a total membership in the House of 354. California gains one member if the bill passes.

The New York World suggests the appointment of a cyclone commission, to discover, if possible, the producing cause of these terrible storms. It will be a grand thing for humanity if science can make such discovery and find a way to avert these awful visitations.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has returned from Europe. In a speech made immediately after landing, he touched upon the New York Central strike, said the organization is a unit in its policy and action, and intimated very broadly that he stands with Vice-President Webb, in whom the directors' "confidence has not been misplaced."

The weather at the East is not to be depended on. It appears to be full of climatic peculiarities. The closing August days, says the New York Saturday Review, were "more like November than August. Wearers of picturesque summer costumes, males and females, shivered with cold, and looked as if they had stepped off the comic opera stage, so out of place did they look." There is no accounting for the eccentricities of Eastern climate these days.

WHEN Secretary Windom's offer to pay one year's interest on 4 per cent. bonds went into effect yesterday, it brought a flood of bonds to the sub-treasury as soon as the doors opened. A telegram says: "In the first hour over \$8,000,000 were presented, and \$4,000,000 more were brought in before the close of business. Officials have been notified that a block of \$17,000,000 bonds will be presented tomorrow, and other notices are swelling the total in sight to \$50,000,000."

A PLUNDERED STATE.

The frightful extravagance of the last Democratic Legislature is best shown by contrast. The appropriations made during the biennial term composed of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years amounted to an aggregate of \$6,571,800. As against this aggregate, the appropriations made during the second biennial term under Gov. Waterman and a Democratic Legislature, embracing the forty-first and forty-second fiscal years, aggregated \$12,734,010, showing an increase of taxation in 1889 and 1890, over taxation in 1888 and 1889, of \$6,063,710. This increase is at the rate of more than three million dollars per annum. The rate of taxation in 1889-90 was 72.2 cents. The assessment roll in 1878 was \$584,575,036. The assessment roll in 1888 was \$1,108,044,877. The tax rate for the last ten years has varied from 64 cents in 1878-80 to 45.2 cents in 1884-85, rising to 72.2 cents in 1889-90. Comparing this enormous rate with the tax rate in other States for 1889, we begin to appreciate the frightful manner in which the people of California are being robbed through bad government. In Alabama the rate for last year was 40 cents; in Arkansas, 50; in Colorado, 20.3; in Indiana, 12; in Illinois, 38.4; in Maryland, 17.75; in Nevada (the tax-ridden pocket-borough), 90 cents; in New York, 28.2; in South Carolina, 52.5; in Oregon, 37; and so on, the whole list of States containing but two States with a higher tax rate than California. How much longer will the people of this tax-burdened commonwealth endure the official impositions under which they have groaned during the last two fiscal years? It is true that at the end of every plundering bill appeared the words, "Approved: R. W. Waterman, Governor." But the Republican party long since disowned Waterman officially and when he clamored for re-inforcement and re-nomination, the State Convention refused, condemning him by implication, along with its direct condemnation of the Democratic Legislature with which he had joined teams.

There is now a first-class opportunity for the fatigued tax-payers of the State to command and accomplish a reform in State affairs. The Republican platform pledges its candidates to an economical administration of the government, and declares that a rate of 50 cents on the one hundred dollars is adequate to the financial needs of the State. It was easy enough for the Democratic Convention to make a cheap bid and say, "We'll go you five cents better," but the people will look back at the record made by these legislative plunderers, and think twice before they believe their latest professions and once more place them in power.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Examples have recently been given in the press of the country of well governed cities in Europe, such as Glasgow and Birmingham. An excellent example of the other sort is our own big city of New York.

Whatever may be the cause of the miserable government which afflicts New York, it is certainly not owing to lack of a complete charter. The New York charter covers 518 pages of closely printed matter. There are so many amendments to it that its interpretation has become a profession of itself.

There are at least twenty-one different departments in the city government, scarcely any two constituted alike. What is the reason of this? The answer is all sufficient—"bodilyards." Some of the departments are under the management of one commissioner, others have three or four, and one has no less than twenty-one. Some of the heads of departments are elected, but most of them are appointed absolutely by the Mayor, without requiring confirmation. Some commissioners can be removed by the Mayor, some cannot. For no apparent reason, the terms of office of the heads of departments vary in length from two to six years. Salaries are also beautifully irregular—not in the payment of them, but in the respective amounts. There are numerous examples of subordinate officials drawing higher pay than their superiors.

It costs the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 to run the government of New York City, and the civil list comprises the names of thousands of officials. There are 161 officials whose salaries range from \$4000 to \$25,000 a year. The patronage of Mayor Grant has been more valuable than that of any other executive in the United States, except the President. The tenure of the more important offices has been so fixed that, even if Tammany is defeated in the coming election, it will still retain the control of a number of offices for two or three years to come.

The Primate of England, after long and careful deliberation and serious conferences with other high ecclesiastical dignitaries, has decided a weighty question regarding the right of a certain bishop, of High Church proclivities, to face toward the east while officiating in the church, to wear certain vestments, and to mix water with the sacramental wine. And while the English church is toying with such trivial ceremonial details as these, those of unfortunate in the English capital are sunk in the deepest ignorance, misery and vice. What sort of Christianity is this, which spends its time in discussing the decorations which it shall place upon the outside of the whitened sepulcher of modern society, which within is full of corruption?

THOUGH the time is short, great preparations are making for the Republican demonstration next Saturday night, at which the Hon. M. M. Este and the Hon. John B. Reddick, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will be present and speak. Earnest and energetic committee men are at work on the preliminaries, and a great turnout is expected. The Republican clubs and people of adjacent towns are invited to attend. There will be a parade, with bands, banners, torches, fireworks and enthusiasm. Let the banner Republican city and county wake up and bring together a mighty host for the occasion.

EDISON's latest experiments are directed to an object which would render the author liable to suspicion of insanity, were he any other than Edison. He is attempting no less a task than to catch and record the sounds made in the sun's protosphere when solar spots are formed by mighty eruptions from beneath its glowing surface.

THE Boston Journal remarks that the success of the trial trip of the new cruiser San Francisco "demonstrates that the construction of that vessel is a splendid achievement, reflecting great credit upon her builders of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and

courtesy" consisted in producing and sending out from its editorial rooms, in its own acknowledgment, a false affidavit against the editor of this journal, an affidavit made at the instance of a notorious thief, blackmailer and chronic scoundrel, with a one-dollar reputation, to benefit an imbecile and desperate office-seeker. And all this without reason, justification, warrant in truth or adequate provocation. Its record is long, spotted and cannot be rubbed out. We suggest to the novices and weaklings who are vainly struggling to save the impeached and impeachable Tribune from an inglorious end, that they would do well to look within and reform their own manners in the matter of journalistic courtesy, before they attempt to read lectures to anybody on the subject. Certificates of character, to be worth anything, must emanate from impartial observers and not be written at home.

MARKHAM GROWS.

The Sacramento Bee has these headlines: "Markham All Right—He is Making Friends Everywhere—He Somehow Has a Way About Him Which Attracts People." This is the size of it. The Bee goes on to say: "There is no disputing the fact that the Republican State ticket is making substantial headway in the confidence and goodwill of the people. . . . The wonderful election of Markham, personal friends and the acquisition of their names in the great Republican Convention was the cue that set people to thinking. A man so esteemed in the home of his friends must have worth and merit. Then there is no doubt of his personal magnetism, which impresses all who meet with him. And he has made no mistakes. His conduct has been faultless, his record unimpeachable, and all his public utterances since his nomination, from the modest address of a wearied man at the ratification meeting in Sacramento to his pleasant greeting of his friends after his return to Los Angeles, have been wisely chosen and appropriate, which has strengthened him with the people."

This is the trend of sentiment all over Northern and Central California, as learned from the press, the State Committee and other sources. It is a glad thing to record, but no surprise to us of the South who have known Markham long and well. The blood-red rose stands as the insignia of the Republican cause in this campaign blooms and blushes "from Siskiyou to San Diego, and from the Sierra to the sea."

THE opinion is gaining ground among thinking Americans that it really makes very little difference whether a city official—say a pound-keeper for instance—is a Republican, a Democrat or a Mugwump as long as he is honest and competent. Of course, other things being equal, a Republican would prefer one of his political faith, and vice versa, which, from a politico-sentimental standpoint, is right and proper, but logic rebels at the idea of a business man voting for a municipal servant of doubtful character merely because he trains with a certain political party, when the same voter would never dream of making such distinction in hiring men to carry on his own business. A little common sense applied to municipal affairs just before election would save the citizens much vexation and loss during the ensuing two years.

The irrigation convention at Tulare, to which we recently referred, will also deal with another subject of great importance, especially to this section, namely, the reformation of country roads. The United States is behind most of the civilized countries of the world in its country roads, and California is behind most of the States of the Union. In summer they are ankle-deep in dust, and in winter knee-deep in mud. This places a great additional burden on farmers, who find it expensive work to haul their products to market over such roads. Besides, it disgusts visitors, who come to pass a few months with us, and who find a country drive more of a torture than a pleasure. It is to be hoped that the Tulare convention may hit upon some good organized plan of improving the roads of the State.

The Primate of England, after long and careful deliberation and serious conferences with other high ecclesiastical dignitaries, has decided a weighty question regarding the right of a certain bishop, of High Church proclivities, to face toward the east while officiating in the church, to wear certain vestments, and to mix water with the sacramental wine. And while the English church is toying with such trivial ceremonial details as these, those of unfortunate in the English capital are sunk in the deepest ignorance, misery and vice. What sort of Christianity is this, which spends its time in discussing the decorations which it shall place upon the outside of the whitened sepulcher of modern society, which within is full of corruption?

FOR a Joint Debate.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In your issue of the 9th I note your article, "A Joint Debate," looking to discussion of the political issues of the day between the Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald and the Hon. Stephen M. White. I hear but one voice on this question. All say let us have a joint debate.

"The spark that flies with wit meets wit, light by which the world is lit."

The political aspirant who declines to meet his opponent in joint discussion, tacitly, but loudly, confesses either to a consciousness of the weakness of his cause or his personal inability to cope with his opponent. Speaking as an individual, a layman only in politics, and a broad-gauge Democrat in my views, let us have a joint debate. Yours very respectfully, J. A. Booty.

GOES to the Governor.

OLYMPIA (Wash.) Sept. 10.—The bill apportioning the State into 34 Senatorial districts and 78 Representative districts passed the Senate today. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Gov. Stevenson Seriously Ill.

CARSON (Nev.) Sept. 10.—Gov. C. Carson is very ill with typhoid pneumonia. He has been sinking for some time. His physicians refuse to answer inquiries.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Republican State Convention.

Harrison, Reed and Blaine Indorse With Enthusiasm.

Later Returns From Maine Only Confirm the Good News.

Bay State Prohibitionists Meet and Denounce Everything Except Cold Water—Doings of Other Political Bodies, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Republican State Convention met this morning. Hon. R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was made permanent chairman and spoke at length in review of the history of the Democratic and Republican parties, the tariff, etc.

The tide of empire is flowing rapidly to the westward. The center of population of the United States is now at Madison, Ind., near the junction of the thirty-ninth parallel and the eighty-fifth meridian.

IF present indications do not altogether fail, the decade between now and the fiftieth anniversary of Admission day will show more remarkable progress in the State than any ten years since 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA House—Another large house, not so overcrowded as at the opening, but still large enough to make the manager bosom swell with satisfaction, assembled last evening to witness the second performance of *Myles Arrow* by W. J. Scanlan and his company. It is needless to say that the rendition gave ample satisfaction, the applause being hearty enough to satisfy all.

IF present indications do not altogether fail, the decade between now and the fiftieth anniversary of Admission day will show more remarkable progress in the State than any ten years since 1860.

THE RAUM INQUIRY.

The Charges by Congressman Cooper Petering Out.

Speaker Reed Returns to the Capital in Triumph.

Railroad Companies to Forfeit Their Mineral Lands.

The Agricultural Department's Crop Reports Show a General Reduction in Averages—Other News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] In the Raum investigation today Chairman Morrill proceeded to pass upon the question raised as to the relevancy of testimony offered yesterday by Mr. Cooper relating to the character of the Refrigerator Company's stock, and ruled it out. Mr. Lewis, a minority member, entered a protest.

Assistant Chief Bryant of the Pension Office testified that the completed cases order expedited settlement of some claims and retarded others. More claims had been adjudicated under the order than before it had been made. He knew of no preference shown to any particular attorney. To Commissioner Raum the witness said that while there had been a larger output of claims under the new order than before, there had been greater haste in the preparation of cases and much rivalry between the clerks. He did not say that the work had been improperly done, but he called attention to the fact that some examiners were disposing of claims in less time than they could be properly considered.

The Commissioner wished to know whether the witness had tried to put a stop to it. Witness replied he had not thought of putting a stop to it. The 35,000 cases put on the completed files by the office had been selected without particularity.

Judge Wilson said it had been stated that Mr. Cooper had signed a large number of blank calls upon the Pension Office for firms of pension attorneys and he would like to have Mr. Cooper make a statement about it.

Mr. Cooper said he authorized his clerks to sign a large number of calls for a pension firm in his district, understanding that it had been his custom. Perhaps there were 1500 or 2000 calls signed with his name. When he came to Washington he spoke to Chief Duran in the Pension Office about it and he doubted whether it was fair to call up cases in that way, but he must act for his constituents. Duran told him to sign the slips and he would do what he could with them. Mr. Cooper did not think the slips were equivalent to a Congressional call, but the attorneys he signed for had been neglected. He was told that Lemon at that time had practical control of the Pension Office. Witness said then and now that if he could do anything to help his people he ought to do it. He felt that they had not a fair chance with attorneys in Washington. Mr. Cooper asked the committee to pass upon his resolution to extend the scope of the investigation. No decision was made and the committee adjourned.

CROP REPORTS.

The Averages for Grain Generally Much Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Department of Agriculture furnishes the following crop report:

The yield of spring wheat is unusually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from a high yield to five bushels and less per acre. On the Atlantic coast there is an improvement in corn since August 1st; a decline has occurred in New York, Illinois and all Northwestern States. The crop is late in the Eastern States, requiring maturing weather through September. The late and variable in development in New York and Pennsylvania. The Atlantic coast States return a relatively high condition, impaired locally by the effects of midsummer drought, and later by storms. In Tennessee, Texas, and Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, drought retarded the condition too long to submit to recovery. The Ohio and Missouri Valleys report protracted drought and low condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August were beneficial, they have not restored the losses of the first half of the month. The lowest condition is in Kansas, though some eastern conditions make good returns. The Dakotas and Nebraska little higher. The crop is late and will require as much time to mature on the latitude of 40° as for earlier varieties grown on the line of 42°.

Returns of the condition of winter wheat at the time of harvesting were less favorable than at the 1st of July. So far as threshing has progressed the results are disappointing. The July average was 76.3 per cent, average, 73.5. The general average for spring wheat is also reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1888 the September average for wheat was 77. It was 73 in 1881. The rye yield is less than was expected. The condition as reported is reduced to 44. The September condition of rye is the lowest ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in 20 years.

The condition of barley is not seriously lower, from 83.8 to 75.6. Buckwheat has fully maintained its August condition, the average being 95.9, against 93.2.

The figures for potatoes have fallen since August 1st from 74.5 to 65.7, the lowest average yield ever reported, that of 1887 being 67.3.

The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent and their condition 93.7.

RAILWAY LANDS.

Those Containing Minerals a Part of the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution directing the Senate conferees on the Land Grant Forfeiture Bill to insist that all mineral lands granted the Northern Pacific, except coal and iron lands, be disposed of under the mining laws the same as if they were a part of the public domain. Whenever the Northern Pacific shall relinquish its title to any of these mineral lands it shall receive in lieu thereof an equal amount of agricultural or timber lands.

The conferees are instructed further to insist upon a provision declaring that the United States retains the right to amend the act or to hereafter declare further forfeiture of Northern Pacific lands.

He also introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for full information respecting the number of suits between settlers and the Northern Pacific, the proceedings taken in them, whether the railroad company changed the location of any

part of its roads, whether the lands were received along the line of this new section of the road and whether any part of the road was definitely located within the time fixed by the charter.

Speaker Reed's Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Speaker Reed reached Washington this morning and appeared at the Capital at about 11. It was expected he would take his seat at the opening of the session, but he did not respond to the summons of the doorkeeper, and Speaker pro tem. Burrows was called. At 2 o'clock Speaker Reed was given a lunch by about twenty members of the House, including the chairman of the leading committees and those who took part in the Maine campaign. He sat at the head of the table and was evidently in the best of humor with himself and at least as much of mankind as was assembled about him.

The New Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Dunnell, chairman of the House Committee on the Eleventh Census, today introduced an apportionment bill on the basis of one Representative for each 180,000 of population. This would provide for a total representation of 354.

Under the apportionment Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin would each gain one member; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Tennessee each two, and Minnesota and Nebraska three. Ohio and Virginia would each lose one.

THE BALL FIELD.

GAMES PLAYED IN THE EAST YESTERDAY.

Cleveland Brothers Take Their Third Successive Defeat from Pittsburgh—Gumbert Too Much for the Giants.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—New York lost through the errors of Murphy and Burkett.

New York.....0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 5
Boston.....0 1 0 3 0 0 3 1 2 8
Hits—New York, 7; Boston, 9. Errors—New York, 10; Boston, 6. Batteries—Sharratt and Murphy; Clarkson and Hardie. Umpire—Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Philadelphia won the game from Brooklyn today by fortunate bunching of hits.

Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 7 0 2 9
Hits—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Lovett and Ester; Gray and McQuade.

The following pairs were announced:

Dolph and Brown, Edmunds and George, Farwell and Payne, Hale and McPherson, Morrill and Hampton, Stanford and Gibson, Pettigrew and Call.

Mr. Aldrich moved that the committee insist on its amendments to the House bill and ask for a conference.

The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, Hiscock, McPherson, Vance and Carlisle were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order by Speaker pro tem. Burrows.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia raised the point of no quorum present.

The Speaker being unable to count a quorum, called the House to order, but it failed to disclose a quorum.

Mr. Haugen offered a resolution for the arrest of absentees, pending which Mr. O'Ferrall moved an adjournment.

The motion was lost. A quorum then appearing present, after some further discussion the journal was read, but when the previous question was ordered on its approval the quorum had again disappeared.

Mr. Haugen offered a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except on account of illness.

Mr. Flory of New York raised the point that the resolution was not in order and the Speaker pro tem. overruled the point.

Mr. O'Ferrall took an appeal.

No quorum being in sight the House, without approving the journal, adjourned.

The Bill of Lading Embroglio.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Central Traffic Association today the Lake Shore road administered a quiesce to the uniform bill of lading so far as east-bound shipments are concerned. After the Grand Trunk and Lake Shore had defined their opposition, resolutions were adopted recognizing the difficulties of the situation and allowing the use of both forms of bills of lading, though urging the new one wherever practicable. Beyond doubt this has settled the new bill of lading in its present form. It is understood that a committee led by Chairman Blanchard will arrange an early conference with a representative body of Board of Trade merchants with a view to agreeing upon some plan for a bill of lading mutually satisfactory.

The Coronado Natural Mineral Water.

Used as a beverage at the hotel, is a delightful pure, cold and sparkling and possesses decided virtues in alleviating KIDNEY and BLADDER troubles, in many cases making perfect cures.

Los Angeles Agency and Bureau of Information.

128 North Spring St., corner Franklin, LOS ANGELES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Liebig

EXTRACT OF MEAT

INCOMPARABLE IN FLAVOR

Use it for Beef Tea, Soups, Sauces (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef.

Certified on back with signature of J. von Liebig, as shown above, in blue.

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WILD BEASTS OF INDIA.

SPORTSMEN FIND PLENTY OF EX-
CITING QUARRIES.The Wild Boar is the Best and Bravest.
The Rhinoceros' Acute Senses of Smell
and Hearing—Points on Hunting the
Savage Animal.

Of all Indian animals the wild boar is the best and bravest. I have seen a great deal of him, having for many years hunted him on horseback or with a line of elephants to drive him out of the thick cover, so that other men well mounted on fleet horses might pursue and slay him with their spears. I was but an indifferent performer with the hog spear, and have no feats of prowess to recount, though I once took a first spear where about ten other men were eager for that honor; but it was a very small boar, and it was quite his own fault that he fell into my hands, for I was sitting smoking at the end of a covert, just thinking of starting for home after a blank morning, when the animal rushed out and in self defense I was obliged to spear it. How angry some of the other men were at my luck, though they did not all know how unmerited it was.

It was most interesting to watch the dodges and devices of a cunning old gray boar as I stood in my howdah and tried to get the elephants to drive him out at a point convenient for the riders. The boar usually had his own ideas as to the line he would take if he were compelled to face the open; but before coming to that last resource he would try everything else. Perhaps it was not heroic conduct on his part, but he would seek to induce the old fat sow, his wife, with her infant progeny, to go out and show themselves as a blind to the hunters. If there were any of his older sons in the jungle he would rouse them from their hiding places and try to drive them out, to become a vicious sacrifice.

THE CUNNING BOAR.

He would lie down and hide himself in an incredible small patch of grass, so that the elephants might pass him by unsuspecting; or, if too suddenly pressed by a loose line, he would charge right at some loitering elephant's legs, and there are very few elephants that will fit and turn aside from a wild boar's charge. It needed much patience and watchfulness to contend with all the wiles of the clever animal.

I usually carried a gun loaded with a single shot and a single fired into the grass bushes just behind where the boar was moving generally started him, and if a chance pellet hit him he thought it best to quit the covert and trust to his speed to reach some stronger shelter or swamp impenetrable to elephants and horses.

It takes a very fast horse to catch a full grown boar in a gallop over the open plain, but every experienced rider knows that he must go as hard as he can if he means to spear the animal. I shall not try to repeat the oft told story of the mortal combat that ensues. Oftentimes I could see all the incidents of the chase from my howdah, for not unfrequently the boar when overtaken would jink and come round again to the jungle from which he had started. When ride really well the boar seldom escapes, unless he has the luck to find some deep swamp through which the horses cannot follow him.

THE RHINOCEROS.

In the size of the brain the wild boar has a marked superiority, and perhaps this accounts for his great courage, which makes him fearless of everything. One morning, looking out of a railway carriage, I saw a wild boar come charging down at the passing train, but he missed it, for the train was going too fast for him, and he was a little hampered in forcing his way through the wire railway fencing.

I had something to do with rhinoceros, but never succeeded in shooting one, though. I sought them for three long and hot days under the guidance of the best sportsmen in Assam, and I visited their haunts in the Sunderbunds with men of great local experience. But the rhinoceros, like all big animals, has acute senses of smelling and hearing, and makes off at the slightest indication of danger. We had a large one in the Calcutta Zoo which was very tame, and when it got a bad abscess in the head, of which it eventually died, it used to come and lie down to have its ear syringed by the veterinary surgeon, whom it learned to recognize.

There were two fine rhinoceros in the rajah's menagerie at Burdwan in the enclosure in which the crocodiles were kept, for the pond in which the crocodiles used to swim served also as a bathing place for the rhinoceros. One day a young pig had been turned into the enclosure to become food for the crocodiles, and as these animals don't travel very fast on land they had to make a lively chase, and at last, perhaps by chance, it took refuge under the legs of one of the rhinoceros, which was looking on solemnly, but when the crocodiles approached the rhinoceros the latter presented his horn and warned the crocodiles to be off. And so the pig survived and grew up and lived for some months under the protection of the rhinoceros—Longman's Magazine.

A Mistaken Notion.

It should be distinctly understood that the idea that ice water is injurious is a mistaken notion, imported with other English fads, like the docking of horses' manes and tails, drawing the vowels and the "stony British stare." Spinners with chronic indigestion, stout women with their interiors in a state of constant inflammation, men whose stomachs are inflamed and people getting over the grip, with internals weak, fevered and irritable to an incredible degree, rightly find ice water injurious, as cold well water would be poured over a patient in a high fever, or rather like throwing cold water on a red hot boiler. Cold water is intolerable to an inflamed eye, which finds warm water soothing, and inflamed stomachs rebel against sudden chilling draughts in the same way, but nobody feels that cold water is unsafe for healthy eyes or healthy throats.—Shirley Dare in New York Herald.

That Warm Southern Kiss.

While the kiss of a pretty woman might be considered a harmless compliment anywhere it is doubly a compliment—twice as sweet and romantic—when given beneath the oaks of a sunlit park, with the stars trembling like diamonds through the dewy leaves and the lull of flowing fountains splashing their silver spray over the bared bosoms of water nymphs and bronze gods with beautiful blind eyes.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Did His Club Him.

Stranger—Have the New York police much authority?

Native—Hist! Don't speak so loud. One of them might hear you.—Munsey's Weekly.

HIGHLAND Unswaeed Condensed Milk imports to coffee a richness and delicious flavor never obtained by dairy cream.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, P.H. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main st.

CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN concerning the merits of Highland Unswaeed Condensed Milk as a food for infants.

Teeth Filled Without Pain.

Dr. J. H. Edmunds, dentist, room 323 Bryson-Bonebrake block. Office hours, 9:30 to 4:30.

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BUY A TRIAL CAN of Highland Unswaeed Condensed Milk. use it according to directions, and you will be delighted.

TO A FOREST VIOLET.

Ah me! ah me! how slenderly
And frailly thou art made;
Thou smilest in the shade.The piping birds hop heedlessly
Across thy lonely spot,
But warning words come needlessly
To those who worship not.The lovely state assigned to thee
Beseems thy pensive mood,
And every fate is kind to thee
In thy rich solitude.Leaves with delight thy covers are,
From noon day's drowsing glare;
The dews of night thy lovers are,
And cherish thee with care.What son of man can look within
Thy dark hued simple face
And fail to scan the book within
The pure and perfect grace?Our world bound hearts are dutiful
To yield their homage now,
Where, free from arts and beautiful,
Sweet nature's child art thou.O no! with scorn but lowliness
We learn the thought in thine—
What thou wast born in holiness,
We in iniquity.Friends of our strolls! we come with thee
Where reverent feet have trod,
And our sin-souls are dumb with thee
Before our father—God.

—Toronto Week.

Bret Harte in London.

Bret Harte is now living in a quiet cottage in Grove End road, near St. John's wood. He is getting old and his hair is white, but the novelist still retains all his old fire. His books sell immensely in England—more than those of any other American can writer. Mr. Harte's family is not with him, and the general impression in London is that he is a widower. Mr. Joseph Hatton, a warm friend and neighbor of Mr. Harte, informs me that he is now in the consular service. No American is invited into the best English society more than Bret Harte. His American stories warm the English heart. They never tire of the novelist's story about the first jury trial in California, and this is the way he told it the other night.

"It was over in the Mariposa Gulch in '50. They had never had a jury trial there. If a man stole a horse they lynched him, and that settled it. But the people, many of whom came from Massachusetts, began to tire of lynch law and sigh for the good old jury trial of the east. So one day, when Bill Stevens had jumped a poor man's claim, the Massachusetts fellows resolved to give him a good, old fashioned jury trial. They took him into the back end of the board post office, selected a jury, and the trial commenced. Dozens of witnesses were called, and finally the jury retired to agree on a verdict. When they had about concluded that Jim was innocent the boys outside came banging at the door.

"What do you fellows want?" asked the foreman through the keyhole.

"We want to know if you hain't about agreed on the verdict. If you hain't you'll have to get out. We want this room to quit the corpus in!"—Ell Perkins in Colorado Inter Ocean.

Proportions of the Body.

The proportions of the human body as given by the best authorities are as follows, the length of the head being the standard of measurement: From the bottom of chin to breast bone, one-half length of head; from top to bottom of breast bone or sternum, one-half length of head; from bottom of sternum to beginning of lower limbs, two lengths; from thigh to bottom of knee, two lengths; from the bottom of the knee to the ankle, one and a half lengths; from the ground, one-half length. Adding to these measurements one length for the head itself gives eight lengths for the doubtful whether the man will recover.

Boys on a Strike.

A number of boys employed at the Linderman Terra Cotta Roofing The Boys at Locust Point, Baltimore, went on a strike yesterday, which lasted for fifteen minutes, say the Sun. The boys were led by a youngster of eleven years, who had a baseball bat, by means of which he incited his fellow-strikers to boisterous conduct. Their demand was an increase of 35 per cent. or no work. They became so noisy that the manager quietly sent for Patrolman Doll. When the officer appeared on the scene the leader ordered his forces to retreat, and the youthful strikers scattered in every direction. It is said that several of them received a sound thrashing from their parents.

It took Columbus a little over seventy days to discover America.

Steamers Without Masts.

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The next evolution in the steamer was a wise old man of the sea, "will probably be steamers without masts.

The sticks that they put into the twin screw propellers are useless ornaments and might as well be dispensed with, as they are in the way. If the ship was to break down in both engines they would not be of any use except to hang a flag of distress on, and you might just as well carry a spar for that purpose in the hold of steamers and save the trouble."

"But would not such a steamer look bot-tailed, so speak?" I asked.

"Oh, no. We would soon get used to it. It is merely a question of what we are accustomed to see. The fact is these are not steamboats, but merely steamboats, and might as well travel as such. You do not find anything strange or bot-tailed about the propeller Monmouth, for instance, when you see her sipping down to Sandy Hook. Why should you incur a boat with useless sticks just because she runs a few thousand miles outside of Sandy Hook? You will find that the masts are going to go, take my word for it."

New York Herald.

Drugs of the Future.

Several drugs of wondrous stimulating properties have been discovered within the past few years. One of these, in several instances, has appeared to have literally brought persons back to life. There is an agent now occasionally used which, in the changed condition of things, is likely to come into much greater prominence. Reference is made to oxygen gas, which is introduced in every case in which artificial respiration is needed. When the good time comes the physician, when called to a case of sudden death, will not merely make a cursory examination and say "all is over," but he will go to work as though he knew there was life which he could rekindle. And only after he has exhausted every means of resuscitation will he give up the patient as dead.—Boston Herald.

More than five hundred thousand houses have been built in London during the last forty years.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days use of S. S.

M. H. WOLFE,
Upper Marlboro, Md.

Swift Specific.

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by the use of S. S. S., and have had no symptoms of any return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK,
Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood Skin Disease mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by the use of S. S. S., and have had no symptoms of any return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

M. G. AGUCHIN,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, P.H. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main st.

CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN concerning the merits of Highland Unswaeed Condensed Milk as a food for infants.

Teeth Filled Without Pain.

Dr. J. H. Edmunds, dentist, room 323 Bryson-Bonebrake block. Office hours, 9:30 to 4:30.

BUY A TRIAL CAN of Highland Unswaeed Condensed Milk. use it according to directions, and you will be delighted.

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Pasadena Edition.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

BY CARRIER: { PER MONTH, \$60
PER YEAR, \$120

WORDS ABOUT WINE.

A New Yorker Who Knows the Right Article.

CALIFORNIA WINE-GROWERS,

And the Glorious Opportunity They Have—Notes and Comment—Personals and Brevities, Etc.

THE TIMES reporter yesterday ran up against a gentleman who has been "doing" the State and who was in town between trains, preparatory to returning to his home in New York. "I'll be back before the holidays," he said, "to start a winery. But don't give away my name, for it will only be a stumbling block in the way of perfecting my plans. I have made a careful study of the wine business for some years past and my idea is that California is the place to turn out the perfect article. That's why I'm coming."

"California is selling a good deal of wine in the Eastern States," the speaker continued, growing communicative. "Some of it is good, more of it is not good. The latter class is not good simply because of the lack of care and watchfulness in the wine-making process. Comparatively little—though positively a good deal of the California wine is manipulated. I mean the proportion of your 'doctor'd' wines, though large, is relatively small, compared with the great quantity of fair-to-middling and really good wine produced on the coast."

"California can and does produce quite as good wines as any part of France or Spain. The advantages are all in favor of this State. Soil and climate are exactly adapted to the growing of all varieties of grapes, which flourish here in such rich abundance. Moreover, the California sun is more intense than any they ever experienced in Eastern France, or in the brandy district of that country. Hence the California wines ought to have more 'body' than any of the French or German wines."

"We ought to get from California several kinds of wine quite equal, each in its own way, to the Burgundy and best Rhine wines of Europe. The French wines and brandies are all more or less manipulated; most of them are flagrantly fraudulent. A very small proportion of the French champagne sold in the United States comes anywhere near being the genuine article. Your California wines of the champagne variety are very apt to be made too fast in too warm rooms. With due care and attention they could be made equal to the best. The cheap red wines made here which retail in the Eastern cities at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per gallon vary a good deal in character, some being poor and some pretty fair, but the fact remains that too much of it is fortified with whisky or cheap brandy."

"The same thing is true of even each of 'Old Port' that is exported from Porto to London. Practically all this country gets it comes through the London docks after being well fortified at the Porto shipping houses with cheap brandy to suit the English taste. 'California wines could probably be made quite as good as the best red Port, but more care will have to be taken with the process than seems to be given to it now. California wine growers have a great opportunity, did they but know it. A good and cheap pure wine from this quarter would soon command the market of the Eastern States, and in no long time would make inroads upon the European market. I'll be out here pretty soon to convince you that what I say is true."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The town was quiet yesterday, the natural reaction after Tuesday's festivities.

We publish today some interesting figures bearing on the municipal receipts and expenditures during the last quarter.

The two pugilists who lately met in a fistic encounter near town are said to look much alike. At any rate they had a striking resemblance.

A man who knows considerable about wine and how to make it has his say today. Some of his statements may not be palatable to our wine manufacturers, but their truth will be generally admitted and perchance some profit may be obtained by acting on the hints he gives.

It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Raymond has set as late a date as December 18 for its opening. The chances are that many more Eastern tourists will visit here this winter than last season, and the fact that the hotel did not meet expenses during last November is hardly a criterion to go by. Here is a chance for the Webster to open and grow popular before its big rival gets in the field.

If Catalina hopes to maintain its popularity among Pasadenaans, its sanitary system must be improved and better accommodations provided for its guests. A number of our people who spent some time on the island this summer were forced home by malarious complaints, induced undoubtedly, by the imperfect drainage system of this lovely resort, while general dissatisfaction is expressed over the manner of conducting the larger hotels. The management should take to mind the fact of the island's rapidly increasing hot-weather population and act promptly in correcting the existing evils. Otherwise the place will lose the generous patronage Pasadena has always given it.

BREVITIES.

The Salvation Army has temporarily disbanded.

The collection of municipal taxes was begun yesterday morning.

Yesterday's overland came within twenty minutes of being on time.

The members of Pasadena Lodge I. O. O. F. will attend Mrs. Peabody's funeral this morning in the body.

The Mareno-avenue Chautauqua Circle will meet, for the first time after the summer vacation, this evening, at

the residence of F. S. Wallace. It is desired that the attendance be large.

North Raymond avenue, since it has been widened and properly graded, is a much-improved thoroughfare.

A party of young lady members of the Methodist Sunday School spent yesterday picnicking in the arroyo.

Crown Chapter, No. 72, R. A. M., will meet tomorrow evening. The mark master degree will be conferred.

The funeral of Mrs. Bessie McNeil will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from her late residence in Sierra Madre.

The First Congregational Church will hold a social this evening, at which the pastor, Rev. D. D. Hill, will relate some anecdotes concerning his recent trip.

The ladies of the North Congregational Church announce that they will give an ice-cream social in the church this evening. A liberal patronage should be extended.

Entrance examination for the high school and eighth-year pupils will be held at 9 o'clock this morning in the Wilson school building. Tomorrow morning those wishing to enter the seventh year and under will be examined.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Drove, mother of Mrs. Rev. E. L. Conger, is lying seriously ill.

W. T. Vore and wife have returned from Catalina.

Miss Huribut entertained the tennis club at El Retino yesterday evening.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning over the remains of Mrs. Geo. F. Peabody.

General Manager Story of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Company was in town yesterday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Sept. 9, 1890.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the last twenty-four hours:

Arrived—Sept. 8, steamer *Hawaiian*, from San Diego, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Due to arrive—Sept. 9, steamer *Europa*, Smith, from San Francisco and way passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Sept. 10, steamer *Eureka*, from Newport, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Sailed—Sept. 9, steamer *Pomona*, Hall, o San Francisco, passengers and 35 tons of merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Arrived—Sept. 9, steamer *Pomona*, Hall, o San Francisco, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Due to arrive—Sept. 9, steamer *Europa*, Smith, from San Francisco and way passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

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